

Year Of Splendid Opportunity For Socialist Party

By LUCIEN SAINT.

WASHINGTON.—With the national nominating conventions of the old capitalist parties less than three weeks away, every indication points to this being a year of splendid opportunity for the Socialist Party. The factors which lead to this conclusion may be summarized as follows:

1. Failure of the Wilson Administration to legislate in any way for the benefit of the working class.
2. Split of the Republican party into factions, which, even if reunited, have shorn it of its earlier strength.
3. Unrest in the industrial world—strikes, high cost of living, and growing use of militia and gunmen to aid in capitalistic exploitation.

4. Growth of militarism and increased appropriations for army and navy.
5. Increased levies of taxes on necessities of life and failure to enforce income tax or to enact inheritance tax legislation.
6. General inefficiency of Federal Government.

AT THIS writing the nomination of Woodrow Wilson by the Democrats to succeed himself is a practical certainty. The old guard Republicans desire to name Justice Hughes, violating the "sacredness" of the Supreme Court. The Roosevelt wing, anxious for office, will compromise if the proper terms can be arranged—which is possible, tho, in the opinion of many, doubtful.

The Democrats hope to see some Republican other than Hughes nominated, preferably Roosevelt, but powerful financial interests

have already aligned themselves under the Hughes banner and the refusal of the Justice to put a stop to the activities of his political friends is stimulating their labors. As one prominent Democratic politician expressed it the other day, speaking in private conversation, "If Hughes is nominated, then it will be a horse race."

IN ALLAN L. BENSON, Socialist nominee, old party politicians recognize that they have a formidable opponent. They see that Benson is widely known and respected wherever laboring men read and think, and it is no joke to say that politicians today admit that the "thinking and silent vote" is the one which gathers in the harvest at election time nowadays. Benson has unremittably punctured the preposterous claims of the old parties that they truly and

honestly represent the interests of the working class. He has penetratingly and at times with uncomfortable heat shown up the fakes in Congress and in the Administration. He has preached against the extravagance of the preparedness movement. He has convinced, better perhaps, than any candidate of the Socialist Party in recent years, the capitalistic statesmen and their henchmen that the movement of the workmen of America is capable of intelligent, forcible and energetic direction.

Benson is known in the Capital where he is a frequent visitor, having appeared before Congressional committees as well as having worked on a local newspaper and as a magazine writer and investigator. It is well within the truth to say that many members of Congress and of the Administration are secretly more or less in sympathy with Benson's ideas, tho their position of course

does not allow them to express or act on this sympathy.

THE MISERABLE plight of the Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives, clearly seen on the eve of the big conventions, is the chance of the Socialists. There is no issue—as yet—tho the highly paid press agents of all the old parties will unquestionably trump one up before the first of July. In the opinion of close observers, the Socialists will pile up hundreds of thousands of votes if they will keep the issue plainly before the nation—the exploitation of the many by the few, poverty, government ownership, democracy, industrial and international peace.

The sun is shining, and this is the time for making hay for the true representatives of the working class of the United States!

Are You Ready? The Campaign Starts Soon

ARE YOU ready? The national Socialist campaign starts in three weeks, Sunday, June 18, in Chicago!

On that day Allan L. Benson, Socialist presidential candidate, and George R. Kirkpatrick, Socialist vice-presidential candidate, will sound the keynote of the campaign at the record breaking demonstration of Chicago Socialists and sympathizers. We want to spread this demonstration to every city, town and hamlet in the land. We want a million ears to listen to what Benson and Kirkpatrick have to say.

So we have planned to get out the "BENSON-KIRKPATRICK EDITION" of The American Socialist. It will contain the speeches in full, made by both Benson and Kirkpatrick on this occasion.

These speeches will contain crushing glows at war and militarism. These speeches will unmask the frauds perpetrated at the Republican, Bull Moose and Democratic national conventions. These speeches will expose the sham old political parties. These speeches will show why the workers should vote for the only working class party in existence.

In the HENRY DUBB EDITION the sleeping workers were awakened. In this special "BENSON-KIRKPATRICK EDITION" we are going to give them something to think about. Send in your order now for a bundle of this edition. The blank will be found in the lower left hand corner of this page.

MAKE PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

SATURDAY, June 17, will see the beginning of the joint meeting of the outgoing and the newly elected national executive committees. These two committees will meet with Benson and Kirkpatrick to consider plans for the national campaign. Immediately these plans are decided on they will be put into action and the struggle will be on in full blast. This June meeting will also decide on the national party platform, which will be sent out to the party membership immediately for its approval. Reports are coming in from all sections of the country showing that the comrades are rallying to the colors everywhere.

This means that every issue of The American Socialist will be more crowded than ever with good things to read and think about. Every move in this historic campaign will receive attention in the national party weekly.

BETTER PROPAGANDA PAPER.

It will now be possible to make The American Socialist a better propaganda paper than ever as a result of the action just taken by the national committee, by a vote of 33 to 9, to have the "official business," the "open forum" and other material of interest exclusively to the active party membership published in a twice-a-month supplement to The American Socialist. The first issue of The American Socialist in its new form will be the "BENSON-KIRKPATRICK EDITION," dated Saturday, June 24. This will be the first issue without the "official business" and "open forum." The first issue containing the twice-a-month supplement will be dated Saturday, July 1, and the twice-a-month supplement will thereafter appear on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Every member of the party and reader of The American Socialist, without doubt, interested in this change in the paper. The report of the editor to the national committee on this question is therefore published. It is as follows:

REPORT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1916.

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
Dear Comrades:—Your committee has just passed "National Committee Motion No. 9, by Burgess of Virginia, reading as follows:
"That the editor of The American Socialist ascertain the cheapest and best method of publishing the 'official business' and 'open forum' departments of the paper separate and apart from the regular edition, and submit his findings and recommendations to the national committee at the earliest possible moment."

This motion grew out of the increasing demand on the part of our party membership for a separation of the functions of The American Socialist. These functions were outlined in part in my report to your committee. "Session of May, 1915" as follows:
"My biggest task has been to satisfy all the demands for space that have been made upon The American Socialist, which, it must be remembered, is only a four-page weekly. Here is what The American Socialist set out to do: retain the substance of all the features of the old Party Builder; cover the activities of the Socialist Party, local, state, national and international; give attention to all labor conflicts and other matters touching the interests of the working class."
(Continued On Page Three.)

Why This Censorship

WASHINGTON.—Why is the United States Census office suppressing facts about unemployment? Why does it not publish the valuable information on this subject, collected now six years ago?

It has come out here from official sources that the Census has on file unprinted matter on unemployment which no one other than the Commissioner of Labor Statistics describes as "real unemployment figures, which is not true of any other figures published by the Census purporting to be figures of unemployment."

This disclosure came out at the hearing on the Meyer London social insurance bill. Commissioner Meeker was on the stand, and he related how he had tried in vain to secure these figures from the Census Office.

Always Find Reason.

"They have always given some good reason why they have not published them," he declared, "but they have given me assurances that they will eventually be published. That is the status of the case."

The Census Office is a good deal of a joke insofar as its management is concerned. Wilson's first appointment to the Directorship of the Census was that of a Georgia politician named Harris. When the Trade Commission was created, Harris got a job on that, and a North Carolina politician by the name of Sam Rogers became director of the census. Neither Harris nor Rogers knew anything about statistics, sociology or public affairs. It is possible that this is one of the reasons for the suppression of vital information affecting the industrial life of the country.

FEAR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

WASHINGTON.—Government ownership and operation of telegraphs is a fact with reservations, in the United States. While the public knows almost nothing about it, it is nevertheless true that the War Department is and has been for some time "unmuzzling" the telegraph system in Alaska, Hawaii, and other island possessions of this great country.

The other day First Assistant Postmaster General Roper appeared before a Senate Committee and urged that Senators to let the Post office take this job off the hands of the War Department.

"Isn't that really meant as an opening wedge for the government to take over the whole of the telegraph and telephone systems in the United States and place them under the Post Office Department?" asked reactionary Senator Bankhead of Alabama, who is chairman of the committee.

Weeks Makes Threat.

"If you want this bill to pass before July 1," said Sen. Weeks of Massachusetts, who wants to be President of the United States, "you had better not bring that matter up here."

All of which indicates distinctly that the Senate does not look with favor upon any move to consolidate the machinery of communication, for such a consolidation would make for efficiency and economy in governmental operation, and that would be an argument in favor of government ownership and Socialism.

The big capitalists who, posing as representatives of the people, sit in House and Senate, are watching all

RESULT OF REFERENDUM: — Germer is chosen National Secretary; Berger, Hillquit, Maley, Work and Spargo members of National Executive Committee.

A DOLPH Germer was elected National Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party by a majority of 2,586 in the referendum just closed. Anna A. Maley, John M. Work and John Spargo received the highest votes for member of the National Executive Committee, each receiving a majority of the total vote cast. The National Executive Committee just elected will take office July 1 and will be composed of Victor L. Berger, Morris Hillquit, Anna A. Maley, John M. Work and John Spargo. The vote for each candidate by states is as follows:

	Germer, Adolph	Hillquit, Morris	Maley, Anna A.	Spargo, John	Work, John M.
STATES					
Alabama	68	24	71	26	15
Alaska					
Arizona	99	69	170	70	88
Arkansas	160	78	132	59	44
California	260	304	480	190	273
Colorado	171	110	185	122	141
Connecticut	62	95	284	153	243
Delaware	19	145	136	118	127
Dist. of Col.	14	32	52	35	52
Florida	172	65	145	74	69
Georgia	18	6	30	12	7
Idaho	105	101	144	86	62
Illinois	586	1070	1295	1356	1238
Indiana	441	213	580	289	357
Iowa	196	145	196	118	127
Kansas	466	223	293	231	239
Kentucky	49	20	48	24	31
Louisiana	96	48	75	15	42
Maine	52	68	134	54	94
Maryland	42	42	103	95	91
Massachusetts	441	547	1216	868	1311
Michigan	3214	1242	1730	1266	1195
Minnesota	283	1070	1029	485	508
Mississippi					
Montana	280	162	200	172	179
Nebraska	116	120	112	48	80
Nevada		50	153	86	78
New Hampshire	43	39	147	108	86
New Jersey	188	288	763	524	695
New Mexico	3		6	2	4
New York	660	1041	2524	1900	2324
North Carolina	25	19	14	2	22
North Dakota	97	250	198	92	111
Ohio	539	341	566	490	585
Oklahoma	3214	1242	1730	1266	1195
Oregon	146	92	240	132	126
Pennsylvania	593	515	1125	791	940
Rhode Island	41	27	79	53	80
South Carolina	5	12	23	14	7
South Dakota	116	74	283	250	82
Tennessee	89	44	76	52	56
Texas	441	458	265	217	149
Utah	15	21	32	23	14
Vermont	10	9	17	26	28
Virginia	70	58	89	48	92
Washington	477	473	789	368	392
West Virginia	167	65	171	74	67
Wisconsin	216	309	517	710	724
Wyoming	43	20	132	112	103
TOTAL	11775	10568	17585	12492	13413

the time lost the government be allowed really to do its business well. They secretly and quietly put obstacles in the way of public-minded officials. It is the capitalists in Congress who are gumming the game for government ownership, and when they point to the inefficiency of the government in this or that respect, you may be sure they know what they are talking about—for they are helping to make it inefficient.

DU PONT GOES OVERBOARD.

Witness the fading of the powder trust's boom for president. Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont, the powder trust's candidate, has closed his headquarters in New York City, and the advertising campaign in the newspapers for a "business man for president" will come to an end.

Does that mean that the powder trust and all the other munition makers and war mongers have been defeated. Not at all! It only means that Du Pont is poor bait to deceive the voters. So the powder trust will turn its attention to some other candidate.

Not one of the candidates mentioned by the politicians of any of the old parties, from Roosevelt up, would in the least injure the Du Pont Powder Trust or any other exploiter of labor. So the munition kings have a large field to pick from.

The vested interests will only suffer by the election of a Socialist. Du

Pont has been thrown overboard by his own class. Let the working class throw all of the old party candidates overboard.

Scoring "preparedness" and declaring that "the Socialists stand alone as a consistent and persistent body of men devoting themselves unselfishly to the public good," James E. Furbur, former Republican Mayor of Rahway, N. J., has resigned from the Progressive party and announced he will join the Socialist party.

FROM OVER THE SEAS.

Lena Morrow Lewis has been nominated by the Socialists of Alaska for delegate to congress. Judging by the growing Socialist sentiment in the far northern territory, Mrs. Lewis may sit in congress in Washington, D. C., side by side with Meyer London and other Socialist congressmen who will be elected this fall.

News also comes from Panama that our comrade, F. G. Swanson may soon represent the Canal Zone as a delegate in congress. Let Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands fall in line and send Socialists to congress, and that may fire some of the backward states in the nation into action.

Chicago Labor Puts Jingo Parade On The Black List

By J. L. ENGBAHL.

CHICAGO labor has put the Jingo Parade, planned for Saturday, June 3, on the black list. It calls on labor throughout the land to do the same. It urges the workers everywhere to war against "preparedness" as a blind behind which to establish a militarism in this country, the object of which is to keep the workers in subjection always.

While the New York City Jingo Parade, of May 13th, was still on the march, the Chicago jingo press started to promote a Chicago jingo parade, and to incite the capitalist editors throughout the nation to do the same. In every city where a parade is planned it is the exploiters of labor who are serving on all the committees.

E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, told the Chicago plutes that organized labor had no intention of marching with its foes—the bosses, the plunderers of labor. Here are some of the reasons why Chicago labor declares it must fight the jingo "preparedness" fiends now more than ever:

Why Chicago Labor Fights.

FIRST—The organization on May

Our Profiteer - Patriots

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

OUR PROFITEERS are great patriots, profiteers generally always are. But there is a limit to their patriotism at times. It is so grand and noble to see the brave boys going off to defend their country's honor—and the plutes will stand at the windows of their aristocratic clubs and wave silken handkerchiefs to speed them off into the jaws of hell. But there is a limit even to a profit-mongers patriotism—yes, sir. When an incontinent and over-patriotic government begins to make such inroads on the working population as to seriously threaten the supply of working Dubs needed in the production of sacred profits—then is the time for the private custodians of public welfare to stand up and respectably citizens to call a halt on the needless slaughter of human beings.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a Canadian patriot. He waxes exultingly wrought at the ravishing of Belgium and the atrocities of the terrible Teuton. He would stand by the good mother country to the last ditch—but when Premier Sir Robert Borden proposes to increase the Canadian war contingent to half a million men, Lord Profit-Monger thinks it's high time a limit were called to unbridled patriotism. He says frankly that to increase the present army by another 225,000 is "deucedly impractical," and "would constitute a serious draft upon the working population. Especially at a time when 10,000 additional men are needed in the seeding and harvesting work of the western provinces, says the Associated Press dispatch.

The Canadian Pacific, of which our patriotic Lord is president, draws most of its profits from the grain harvesters of western Canada. If anything were to happen to these harvesters, something would also happen to the private coffers of the Canadian Pacific, and, incidentally, of Lord Shaughnessy.

MAURER IS RE-ELECTED.

James H. Maurer, only Socialist member of the Pennsylvania legislature, has been re-elected president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor by a large majority. Maurer was elected chiefly upon his record in the legislature in getting many labor bills passed, and attacking anti-labor legislation introduced by the others. He has persistently fought the "Black Cossacks" here, and aided materially in preventing the establishment in other states of mounted state constabularies. Maurer is a member of the Socialist Party national executive committee and in this capacity, with Morris Hillquit and Socialist Congressman Meyer London recently appeared before Pres. Wilson to urge that the United States intervene in the European war.

THE time will soon come when the workers will consent to pay a parasite's dividends in neither blood nor gold, in neither peace nor war times. When that day comes we may be sure that the condition of the people of the world will be vastly bettered, that pocket-book patriots will have vanished from the earth, and that the workers will come into their own. Toward that day our hope and our effort is set.

GET BEHIND THE BENSON-KIRKPATRICK EDITION!

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST,
803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

For the enclosed \$..... send mecopies of the "BENSON-KIRKPATRICK EDITION" of The American Socialist. It is understood that this edition will contain the complete speeches of our national candidates at the opening of this year's campaign in Chicago, June 18.

Name
Address
City State

BUNDLE RATES	
\$25.00 for	5,000
\$ 5.00 for	1,000
\$ 2.50 for	500
\$ 1.00 for	200
50 cts for	100

Are You Ready?

(Continued From Page One.)

of the workers; publish all official declarations, resolutions and statements of the national committee, national executive committee and party conventions; special articles on the various phases of the Socialist movement and philosophy with particular reference to the timely social and labor problems; editorial comment, open forum, etc., etc."

This is enough to tax the capacity of a six-page daily like The New York Call: It has developed, however, that space is not the biggest problem that must be met in building up the paper. The real obstacle centers in trying to carry one class of matter of interest exclusively to the active party membership and another class of matter to interest the non-Socialist in the same publication. The testimony of the active workers for The American Socialist is that it can't be done successfully.

SITUATION BECOMES ACUTE.

This situation became acute as the sale of tickets began for the Seidel-Kirkpatrick-Walker lectures: The great majority of these tickets were sold to non-Socialists, each ticket entitling the purchaser to a subscription for The American Socialist, or for literature. The mass of opinion found an expression in the accompanying letter, with final emphasis on the last paragraph, as follows:

"Turlock, Cal., March 16, 1916.

Editor, The American Socialist,

Dear Comrade:—I am writing to tell you that Turlock Local is delighted with the Lyceum Lecture Course, and consider that we have had excellent results. We had packed houses at each meeting, and the attendance grew steadily so that we were forced to get a larger hall for the last meeting. We estimated that we reached at least 500 people with these lectures, many of them being individuals who had hitherto been too prejudiced to listen to us.

Each speaker was excellent and they were so different that between them they pleased everybody. We made practically no effort to get in new members, devoting our efforts to breaking down the prejudice against Socialism, and feel that we made many converts who will later join us of their own free will. All the speakers held the interest of their audience and while they kept them in good humor made them think. We shall be glad to have any or all of these speakers again or any other course that the bureau may send out.

We did not recommend that the people send for The American Socialist, because we consider that the little, petty squabbles in the open forum make it the worst kind of literature that we could put into the hands of near socialists or new converts.

Yours for the Cause,

Mollie B. Flagg, Press Committee.

Of course, what many comrades on the firing line, actively engaged in making more Socialists, may consider "petty squabbles" may at the same time be considered momentous questions by the comrade more interested in the internal affairs of the party. Any effort, that seeks to curb full, free and frank discussion either in the "open forum" or the "official business", usually defeats its own ends, creating as it does a suspicion and ill feeling among comrades.

The problem, therefore, as set forth in your motion is to "publish the 'official business' and the 'open forum' departments of the paper separate and apart from the regular edition."

AGAINST SEPARATE PAPER.

There is some sentiment against starting an additional publication at this time, altho I feel that the day must come, and come soon, when the party must have a separate paper, an "organization paper" to go to party members exclusively, and to go to all of them. Such a paper cannot be made to pay for itself. It must be the result of the organization efforts of our party and as such will meet its reward in new members gained, in bigger and stronger local, state and national organizations.

Immediately The American Socialist was started it became a financial asset to the party. Where the old Party Builder had shown a deficit of \$2,301.97 during a six month's period, The American Socialist has practically paid its own way since it was started, thus saving the party about \$7,000 or \$8,000 up to the present time.

While The American Socialist would be able to show a much greater financial return by the starting of a separate publication to contain the "official business" and "open forum", this new publication would not doubt show a financial loss similar to that incurred by the old Party Builder. I feel that it would not be advisable to incur even such a financial loss at this time when we are entering upon the greatest national campaign in the history of our organization, when every cent is needed to meet the heavily financed forces of capitalism upon the political battlefield.

My recommendation, therefore, is that the "official business", the "open forum", organization articles, with other material of interest exclusively to our active party membership, be published in a two-page, twice-a-month supplement to The American Socialist. This supplement can be made up in four small pages, in the form of the Sunday Magazine Section of The New York Call, thus adapting it readily to filing purposes. The subscription price for this supplement should be one cent a month, or 10 cents a year, in addition to the subscription price of the regular edition, which would remain the same as at the present time.

This plan overcomes the objections to an entirely separate paper; it cuts down the high cost of getting out an entirely separate paper, yet it makes it possible to get out the regular edition of The American Socialist without this supplement containing the "official business", "open forum" and "other party matter". It at the same time paves the way for getting out a separate paper some time in the future if this is deemed advisable.

ELIMINATES COST ITEMS.

Two big items in publishing a paper are eliminated by this plan as follows: The cost of press work on a 4-page and a 6-page paper is about the same, whereas a separate paper would double this cost; the cost of mailing a four page and a six page paper is about the same, whereas a separate paper would double this cost; the cost of printing a four page and a six page paper is about the same, whereas a separate paper would double this cost. Practically the only additional cost of getting out this special monthly supplement would be that of composition. This supplement, I feel, is the cheapest and best method of solving our problem at this time.

There is nothing in the constitution of the party, or elsewhere, to prevent the national committee ordering this change being made immediately.

It would be extremely advisable if this special supplement could be sent free by the national organization to all accredited officials of the party including all the local secretaries, the state executive committee, the state secretaries, the national committeemen, national executive committeemen and editors of Socialist publications. This would keep these party officials in direct touch with the national organization, something for which the national organization ought to be willing to pay the price, as it would be amply repaid by a more intelligent and active membership.

Since, under this plan, it is possible to send out the regular edition without the supplement, but not the supplement without the regular edition, the national organization would have to meet the expense of sending the entire paper, six pages, twice-a-month, to these party officials. The rock bottom price for this would be 25 cents a year a name. Estimating that we have about 6,000 such officials, it would cost about \$1,500 annually to do this. It is extremely doubtful if the same amount expended for other organization work would bring the same results.

The present form of The American Socialist was established by the National Committee Meeting, May 10-13, 1914, by the adoption of a series of eight recommendations referred to it by the adoption of recommendations somewhat as follows:

First Recommendation.

"That the 'official business', the 'open forum' and other material of interest exclusively to the active party membership be published in a twice-a-month supplement to The American Socialist."

Second Recommendation.

"That the editions of The American Socialist containing the twice-a-month supplement be sent free to all local secretaries, the state executive committeemen, the state secretaries, the national committeemen, national executive committeemen and editors of Socialist publications, The American Socialist to be credited with 25¢ per name per year."

With best wishes,

Yours for Socialism,

J. L. Engdahl,

Editor, The American Socialist.

National Committee's Action.

The result of the vote on the proposition to establish the twice-a-month supplement is set forth in a letter to the national committee by Executive Secretary Walter Lanfersiek as follows:

Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1916.

To the National Committee.

Dear Comrades:—I report to you as follows:

Vote on National Committee Motion No. 13.

"That the 'Official Business' and 'Open Forum' and other matter of interest exclusively to the active party membership be published in a twice-a-month supplement to The American Socialist."

Voting Yes.

Eddy, Finke, Williams, McKee, Griffiths, Des Rocher, Wilk, Rodriguez, Fenimore, McCrillis, Kleihege, Enemark, Keracher; Arlund; Latimer; Greene (Mo.), Duncan, Mehrens, Greene (N. H.), Hillquit, Boudin, Pitts, Wilkins, Streiff, Ervin, Hurst, Rosson, Sutor, Burgess, Sadler; Kintzer; Seidel, Gilleard. Total 33.

Voting No.

Clark, Stark, Oneal, Roewer, Hearn, Ruthenberg, Sinclair, Robinson; Katterfeld. Total 9.

Not Voting.

Connolly, Plunkett, Norton, Pierce, Stedman, Jones, Neistadt, Whaley; Goebel, Strebel, LeSueur, Cumbe, Hurt, Maurer, Fuller; Revelis; Leeland, Kempton, Berger. Total 19.

Motion carried.

Fraternally submitted,

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPT.

WALTER LANFERSIEK, Secretary

National Executive Committee:

JAMES H. MAURER, 1365 N. 11th St.,

St. Paul, Minn.

ADOLPH GERMER, Mount Olive, Ill.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., New-

ark, N. H.

EMIL SEIDEL, 1164 Twentieth St., Mil-

waukee, Wis.

ARTHUR LE SUEUR, Fort Scott, Kan.

Address all communications to The So-

cialist Party, 803 West Madison St., Chi-

cago. Address all mail to departments

and add remittances to the remittance

payable to the Socialist Party.

Matter for publication in the official

columns of The American Socialist must

be on file in the National Office by the

Monday preceding the date of issue.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1916.

To the National Committee.

Dear Comrades:—I submit the following

Report on National Committee Motion No. 12.

"That in the event Motion No. 11 is lost,

the National Committee shall meet in special

session June 17th, 1916 at 10 A. M."

Voting Yes: Eddy, McKee, Norton, Pierce,

Sutor, Roewer, Keracher, Arlund, Latimer,

Hearn, Fitts, Wilkins, Ruthenberg, Boudin,

Hurt, Streiff, Ervin, Maurer, Robinson, Ros-

son, Kempton, Katterfeld, Sadler, Gilleard.

Total 37.

Voting No: Finke, Williams, Plunkett,

Rodriguez, Mehrens, Green (N. H.), Goebel,

Burt, Burgess, Berge, Total 11.

Not Voting: Connolly, Griffiths, Wilk,

Jones, Hillquit, Strebel, LeSueur, Sinclair,

Fuller, Revelis, Leeland, Sutor, Kintzer.

Total 13.

Three vacancies on the committee.

An fact-three affirmative votes were

necessary to call a special meeting of the National

Committee, Motion No. 12 lost.

Fraternally submitted,

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1916.

To the National Committee.

Dear Comrades:—The following have been

nominated as members of the Unity

Conference Committee: L. E. Katterfeld, by

Latimer, Ruthenberg, Sadler, Neistadt,

Sinclair, Keracher, Stark, Enemark, Goebel,

Sinclair, T. W. Williams, by Norton, Nei-

stadt, Sinclair, Katterfeld, Keracher, Sadler;

E. Ruthenberg, by Duncan, Whaley, Boudin,

Sadler, Neistadt, Katterfeld; T. E. Latimer,

by Sadler, Katterfeld, Neistadt, Keracher;

Seid, Stedman, by Finke, Norton, Seid-

streiff, Neistadt, Oneal, Roewer Jr.; James

Oneal, by Burgess, Fenimore, Stark, Sutor,

Chas. W. Grebe, by Enemark, Al. Knudsen,

by Enemark; James H. Maurer, by Kempton,

Rodriguez, Finke, Stark, Fenimore, Sutor,

Enemark; G. A. Strebel, by Enemark; E.

Wm. Rodriguez, by Eddy, Streiff;

Emil Seidel, by Kempton, Burgess, Eddy,

Sutor, Streiff; Merritt Hillquit, by Oneal,

Kempton, Rodriguez, Burgess, Finke, Norton,

Stark, Sutor, Roewer Jr., Seidel; Victor L.

Knudsen, by Kempton; Devlin De-

Thompson, by Seidel; Fred Hurst, by Sutor;

Walter Lanfersiek, by Rodriguez, Latimer,

Goebel, Sinclair, Fenimore, by Enemark;

Stark; E. M. Sinclair, by Latimer; Des

Rocher, Katterfeld, Sadler, Stark; Robt. B.

Sinclair, by Goebel, Fenimore, by Enemark;

Chas. W. Grebe, by Enemark; Eddy; Lewis J.

Duncan, by Kempton; Fenimore; A. B. Clark,

Katterfeld, by Katterfeld; F. Desiderio, by

Desiderio; Chas. Roewer, by Sadler; Des

Roewer; Chas. A. Maurer, by Goebel, Eddy;

Max Haver, by Enemark; Arthur LeSueur,

by Goebel; Arthur LeSueur, by

Keracher, Ruthenberg; U. Solomon, by La-

son; Max Haver, by Enemark; Joseph Cohen,

by Enemark; Joseph Cohen, by Enemark;

Geo. E. Roewer, by Burgess, Norton,

Streiff; Louis B. Boudin, by Keracher; and

Wm. L. Ganss, by Rodriguez, Fenimore.

Fraternally submitted,

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1916.

To the National Committee.

Dear Comrades:—The following have been

nominated as members of the Unity

Conference Committee: L. E. Katterfeld, by

Latimer, Ruthenberg, Sadler, Neistadt,

Sinclair, Keracher, Stark, Enemark, Goebel,

Sinclair, T. W. Williams, by Norton, Nei-

stadt, Sinclair, Katterfeld, Keracher, Sadler;

E. Ruthenberg, by Duncan, Whaley, Boudin,

Sadler, Neistadt, Katterfeld; T. E. Latimer,

by Sadler, Katterfeld, Neistadt, Keracher;

Seid, Stedman, by Finke, Norton, Seid-

streiff, Neistadt, Oneal, Roewer Jr.; James

Oneal, by Burgess, Fenimore, Stark, Sutor,

Chas. W. Grebe, by Enemark, Al. Knudsen,

by Enemark; James H. Maurer, by Kempton,

Rodriguez, Finke, Stark, Fenimore, Sutor,

Enemark; G. A. Strebel, by Enemark; E.

Wm. Rodriguez, by Eddy, Streiff;

Emil Seidel, by Kempton, Burgess, Eddy,

Sutor, Streiff; Merritt Hillquit, by Oneal,

Kempton, Rodriguez, Burgess, Finke, Norton,

Stark, Sutor, Roewer Jr., Seidel; Victor L.

Knudsen, by Kempton; Devlin De-

Thompson, by Seidel; Fred Hurst, by Sutor;

Walter Lanfersiek, by Rodriguez, Latimer,

Goebel, Sinclair, Fenimore, by Enemark;

Stark; E. M. Sinclair, by Latimer; Des

Rocher, Katterfeld, Sadler, Stark; Robt. B.

Sinclair, by Goebel, Fenimore, by Enemark;

Chas. W. Grebe, by Enemark; Eddy; Lewis J.

Duncan, by Kempton; Fenimore; A. B. Clark,

Katterfeld, by Katterfeld; F. Desiderio, by

Desiderio; Chas. Roewer, by Sadler; Des

Roewer; Chas. A. Maurer, by Goebel, Eddy;

Max Haver, by Enemark; Arthur LeSueur,

by Goebel; Arthur LeSueur, by

Keracher, Ruthenberg; U. Solomon, by La-

son; Max Haver, by Enemark; Joseph Cohen,

by Enemark; Joseph Cohen, by Enemark;

Geo. E. Roewer, by Burgess, Norton,

Streiff; Louis B. Boudin, by Keracher; and

Wm. L. Ganss, by Rodriguez, Fenimore.

Fraternally submitted,

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1916.

To the National Committee.

Dear Comrades:—I report to you as follows:

Vote on National Committee Motion No. 13.

"That the 'Official Business' and 'Open Forum' and other matter of interest exclusively to the active party membership be published in a twice-a-month supplement to The American Socialist."

Voting Yes.

Eddy, Finke, Williams, McKee, Griffiths, Des Rocher, Wilk, Rodriguez, Fenimore, McCrillis, Kleihege, Enemark, Keracher; Arlund; Latimer; Greene (Mo.), Duncan, Mehrens, Greene (N. H.), Hillquit, Boudin, Pitts, Wilkins, Streiff, Ervin, Hurst, Rosson, Sutor, Burgess, Sadler; Kintzer; Seidel, Gilleard. Total 33.

Voting No.

Clark, Stark, Oneal, Roewer, Hearn, Ruthenberg, Sinclair, Robinson; Katterfeld. Total 9.

Not Voting.

Connolly, Plunkett, Norton, Pierce, Stedman, Jones, Neistadt, Whaley; Goebel, Strebel, LeSueur, Cumbe, Hurt, Maurer, Fuller; Revelis; Leeland, Kempton, Berger. Total 19.

Motion carried.

Fraternally submitted,

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

Boys and Girls Must Not Face Exploiters Unprepared

By WARREN ATKINSON.

Second Article on Education.

THE SYSTEM of public school education is quite recent. To quote Mr. Henry Turner Bailey: "the most potent factor in education in the old days was the home. The homes were mostly in the open country, and made by men and women of great practical efficiency."

"The MAN—Cleared land, cut wood, made rails and posts, built stone walls, built barns and sheds, made simple furniture and farm utensils, involving carpentry, blacksmithing, and painting; cared for bees, poultry, sheep, cattle, horses; could break colts and steers; could milk, shear sheep, butcher; could plough, plant, cultivate, and harvest vegetables; sow, mow, reap, thresh, and winnow grain; could read the sky, tell birds, wild animals, insects, and common plants and trees at sight; could plant, prune, and graft trees; make maple syrup, and vinegar, cure ham and bacon; fish, trap, and hunt successfully; make shoes, harness, and simple tools; weave baskets, make kites, bows, darts, whistles, etc., for the children; repair anything; shave himself; make a telling speech at town meeting."

"THE WOMAN—Understood all phases of house work, sweeping, dusting, washing, ironing; could cook, make yeast, soap, candles, butter, cheese, sausages, preserves, pickles, sorts, candy, wines, and cordials; could spin yarn from wool and thread from flax; dye and knit, weave and embroider; shrink cloth, bleach cloth; cut out and make ordinary garments, darn and mend anything well; braid hair; make a rooming; wash and mend medicinal herbs, nurse the sick; rear children, manage a flower garden, have potted plants bloom all winter indoors; milk, make hay, and have all the children clean and neatly dressed at church on time, Sunday morning."

HOMES SCHOOL CENTERS.

"BUT THE point just now is that these homes were educational centers of superior efficiency

MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

ON THE JOB.

The Cleveland, Ohio, comrades are on the job. They are using The American Socialist to help boost their local paper, "The Socialist News". The message at the top of their subscription lists reads as follows: "YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET THE TRUTH."

"This year's Presidential campaign will be the most epoch making in the history of the United States. The capitalist class which has amassed huge profits as the result of the European war, is determined to saddle the United States with the burden of tremendous military preparation, in order to continue the flow of profits from the manufacture of war machinery and to open the way for conquests of new markets for them. Both the Republican and Democrat Parties are pledged to this program of the capitalist class. The Socialist Party stands alone in unflinching opposition to this program of capitalism. The candidates for President and Vice President are both men who know thoroughly the workings of capitalism in relation to war.

"The speeches and writings of Allan Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick during the campaign will mercilessly expose the responsibility of capitalism for the orgy of murder which is now engulfing the world. "If you are with the Socialists in their uncompromising stand for peace and fraternity, to be won thru the overthrow of capitalism, you should keep in touch with the progress of the Socialist national campaign."

"The American Socialist, National Weekly of the Socialist Party, will give you the news.

HERE IS OUR OFFER:

"We want every reader of The American Socialist to read The American Socialist. We want them to get the viewpoint about national political and industrial developments which 'The American Socialist' gives in the local field. To accomplish this we will give, during the month of May, a FREE SUBSCRIPTION to The American Socialist for forty weeks to every reader who sends us \$1.00 for ten 10c or four 25c subscriptions for The American Socialist.

"You can easily get ten dime or four quarter subscriptions for The American Socialist, and you get the American Socialist free during the most important campaign in history."

In this way the Cleveland comrades build up their national and local paper at the same time. Let others follow their excellent example.

ROLL OF HONOR

Local Girard, Ohio, has decided to keep \$3 at work for The American Socialist. The Girard comrades have just sent in their first \$3 to pay for three subs and their first bunch of cards. When they have sold their cards they will come back for some more. Every Socialist local ought to keep at least \$3 at work for this paper.

Comrade W. H. Trogitz, of Williamsport, Pa., knows a good thing when he sees it. He takes the paper for six months on the plan that brings Socialist Mayor Sloan's book to him FREE.

Here's one from Texas. Comrade L. C. Gilbert, of Garden City, in the Lone Star State, sends in a club of four.

Another copy of Comrade Hov's book goes to Comrade C. J. Carlson, of Dugas Mines, Pa.

"I am rolling up my sleeves and getting 'prepared' to elect Benson and Kirkpatrick and 20 congressmen," is the message that comes from Comrade L. T. Barron, of Keene, N. H.

Comrade George C. Rider, Jr., of Boulder, Colo., orders a copy of the book sent to the library of the University of Colorado.

"Things are hot in Oklahoma, but the Iron is being welded right," declares Comrade E. H. H. Gates, of Oklahoma City.

Comrade Floyd Ramp, of Roseburg, Ore., sends in club of four and writes: "The movement is waking up wonderfully. We are going to have a great campaign. We are not after votes, we are after the Socialist to vote who can, and all those who cannot vote should send their vote in to state headquarters and be counted there. We want to know our strength. That's a good suggestion."

The Carpenter And The Rich Man.

A FEW copies of this book left.

This was a regular dollar book, but we will send you one or more copies at the price of 50 cents, postage paid.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

The English Labor Year Book

A MINE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENGLISH LABOR MOVEMENT.

The first Labor Year Book for England has just been published and a few copies have been secured by the National Office for the benefit of our readers. It covers conditions in England only but is of great interest to all students of labor conditions.

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Besides special articles by Bernard Shaw, Arthur Henderson, J. A. Seddon, Philip Snowden, Emile Vandervelde and others, the book contains chapters on the following subjects: Labor and the War, 78 pages; The Industrial Labor Movement, 210 pages; The Political Labor Movement, 80 pages; The Co-operative Movement, 20 pages; The International Working-class Movement, 38 pages; The Imperial and National Government (of England) 21 pages; Local Government, 61 pages; Social Insurance, 47 pages, making a total of 697 pages, with complete index.

If you want to understand the relationship between the English Socialist and Labor movements, or the Co-operative movement, or if you want a digest of the political conditions in the other large countries of the world, this book gives it. We can only hint at the information in the 700 pages.

Price, paper-bound, only 50 cents, prepaid.

SOCIALIST PARTY

803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry Dnbb Had A Swell Time While It Lasted



By Ryan Walker

HOW WILL IRISH WORKERS ANSWER?

By JAMES ONEAL.

THE REVOLT of the Irish Volunteers has been suppressed in the world by its "fraternalism." It cannot be denied that popular opinion in this country sympathized with Great Britain in her struggles with the Central Powers. The history of British capitalism in India, Egypt, South Africa and Ireland was conveniently forgotten in this country when that government presented her claims for sympathy as the guardian of the rights of smaller nations and the champion of "civilization." These claims were all the more acceptable in our high circles of finance owing to their ties of economic interest with the British ruling class.

But the brutal murders in the Tower of London and in Dublin came as a shock to the great mass of the people who had accepted the British plea. As between the strutting German imperialists, with their glorification of "fraternalism" and the smug capitalist statesmen of England, it is seen that there is little to choose from. At the first assertion of Irish wrongs during the war the thin veneer of civilization that covers the Westminster government cracked, and all the brutal ferocity of the ruling class found vent in the most shocking murders of modern times.

AT LEAST fourteen leaders of the Irish revolutionists have been executed by order of a military tribunal and P. Sheehy Skeffington, who took no active part in the uprising, being something of a Tolstoyan in policy, was murdered without even the semblance of a trial and before court martial was declared. The men who died before the firing squad represented the flower of Irish life, poets, essayists, economists and historians. Most of them towered head and shoulders, intellectually, above Asquith, Carson and Redmond, the latter having become a servile stool pigeon of the government and betrayer of the Irish people in British affairs.

If our own slave government before the 'sixties had placed Whittier, Phillips, Lowell, Beecher, Parker, and such men before the firing squad, the loss to us of these men would be the same that Ireland suffers from in the Tower and Dublin murders. This crime will certainly come back to haunt the ruling class and it is possible that the shots that sent Pearce and his comrades to their graves will yet prove the tocsin of a revolution that will overthrow British capitalism.

The "Sinn Fein" movement was organized about eight years ago and had for its object the building up of Irish independence thru passive resistance. The plan included the election and sitting of a national assembly at Dublin to make laws for the Irish people. These laws would have no binding effect, but the moral and psychological effect of this assembly as a protest and example was considered valuable. With this was to be waged a boycott of British goods and the building up of Irish industry on a cooperative basis. Their goal was an Irish Industrial Republic in which the Irish people would become

the masters of their sources of production and also abolish the wretched poverty that has cursed Ireland for many generations. In short their aim was a Socialist society, the historical conditions made different methods necessary for the accomplishment of their ends.

AS IRELAND is an agricultural country the land problem offered the most important difficulties. They proceeded with a program that began with co-operation in distribution in the towns and co-operation in production in the rural districts. In the country the parish was to be the unit in co-operative production which in turn was to be united in the villages in each county and the latter united in federations. James Connolly, the most thoroughgoing Socialist of the murdered men, the many others were possessed with Socialist views, and George Russell was regarded as the economist of the movement. What the outcome of this movement would have been had conditions been such that they could have worked it out peacefully is a matter of conjecture.

The overshadowing contrast in this affair is the treatment accorded Sir Edward Carson on the one hand and the Dublin revolutionists on the other. Carson represented the wealthy gentry of Ulster and British policies were generally acceptable to them. When it was apparent that the British government would make concessions to home rule in Ireland, Carson and his colleagues armed and plainly stated that the concessions would be the signal for armed rebellion. They were satisfied with British capitalism in Ireland as their economic interests were not disturbed. Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons proceeded to Ulster to recruit troops. Lord Northcliffe and a number of other Lords, and some of the leading generals of the army, went over to the proposed rebellion and a provisional government with Carson as Premier was provided for. In 1911, at least \$5,000,000 was voted for the care of prospective widows and orphans. Arms were imported and mobilization was threatened in 1914.

Then the British statesmen began to waver in dealing with Carson and his capitalist following. Troops began to move. About two weeks later British troops tried to intercept Irish Volunteer arms. In the disturbance that followed four persons were killed and over fifty wounded. The home rule bill was signed in September but was suspended until the conclusion of the war. Carson, whose example of arming his men was followed by the "Sinn Feiners," took a berth in the British Cabinet in May, 1915. Just one year later, May, 1916, Pearce and his comrades were shot to death.

FROM THIS record it appears that provisional governments and armed volunteers in the interest of a capitalist faction are to be rewarded by support of leading generals and gracious Lords and by giving the leader a prominent place in the government itself. But a provisional government and armed volunteers for the welfare of the Irish working class and the Irish people in general are rewarded by the savage butchery of fifteen and the exile of thousands. Officers of the same army that offered allegiance to Carson were later members of the military tribunal that sent Pearce, Connolly and others to their death.

Out of this tragedy towers the apostasy of John Redmond, the opportunist politician, who waited five days after the executions commenced before raising a timid voice of inquiry. During the fight in Dublin he spent his time in denouncing the revolutionists. While the "Sinn Fein" movement was being organized he did his best to control it in the interest of his parliamentary ambitions, and failing in this he tried to wreck it. As a betrayer of the Irish people his record stands clear, but it is interesting to note that many of those Irish politicians in this country who are now denouncing Redmond are playing Redmond's game in American politics by affiliating with political parties and by any responsible party to the exploiters of this country.

Another incident in connection with this affair is the ugly charge that the Washington government informed the British government of the proposed uprising, and no denial of this has been made by any responsible party at Washington. It is claimed that when police agents arrested an agent of the German government a few weeks ago in New York, they found among his papers evidence of the plans for the Dublin revolutionists which was communicated to British Ambassador at Washington. It is certain that the revolutionists had

the co-operation of Germans and in playing the "enemy against their enemy." German agents against Great Britain—The Irish revolutionists displayed good judgment. German imperialists, of course, had no real interest in Irish independence aside from their embarrassment of the British rulers and its indirect aid to German arm.

But in playing the part of informer the Washington government responded to the international finance that controls the policies of modern government. And this incident has suddenly awakened many Irishmen to the fact that the success of the Irish revolution is as much dependent on their intelligent action here as it is on the action of their comrades in Ireland. If the Irish at home took care of Dublin, the Irish here failed to take care of Washington. That is, the Irish people in this country have been content to support the same capitalist policies that is the basis of British rule and Ireland's misfortunes. The Washington incident has revealed to many Irish workers that they contribute to the defeat of the Irish revolution when they voted for capitalist politicians, and the Irish among these politicians bear the same relation to Ireland's tragedy that the apostate Redmond does.

THE IRISH workers and friends of the Irish Industrial Republic are now confronted with the problem of how to cast their vote in the coming November election. To vote with and for an administration that delivered their compatriots into the hands of executioners is unthinkable. But they also instinctively recognize that the Republicans represent the higher capitalism that glorifies the public international finance and the subjection of the smaller nations. Only the Socialist movement with its international proletarian outlook, the Socialist movement that contributed Connolly, Skeffington and others to the lost Irish Industrial Republic, stands unsinched of this international crime.

Only a Socialist vote cast by revolutionary Irishmen in this country can answer the Irish massacres and bring nearer the day of deliverance from that brutal capitalism which the world war has revealed so many times to intelligent men and women.

What the War Really Means—

(WAR is a pitiless revealer of motives.

(The present war is a struggle for economic supremacy between the capitalist interests of various nations.

(But—what are the deeper economic causes? The "law of motion" driving the nations to slaughter?

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This compilation is in vest pocket form and contains extracts from the report of the Commission. These extracts were made by Fred Warren. The booklet is issued by the People's College. The report of this Commission is one of the most stunning documents ever issued by the United States Government and the gist of it should be in the possession of every socialist. For the small sum of 10c this compilation can be secured, and no one should be without it. Copies may be ordered from the Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

New York City Holiday Crowd Made Joke of Jingo Parade

By WILLIAM MORRIS FEIGENBAUM.

NEW YORK CITY.—The great "preparedness" parade has come and gone. And it was the most gigantic fizzle New York has ever seen. All the powers of the ruling class worked overtime to make it the greatest spectacle in the history of the country. They succeeded to a certain extent. But in the real sense, in the sense of awakening the people to the need for a vast army and a gigantic navy, the thing was as great a failure as it was an outpouring of people.

Get these facts straight. The people who were managing the parade wanted to turn out the greatest mass of men and women that New York—or any other city—has ever seen. They succeeded. There were mighty women, but then, one does not think of women in connection with soldiering. They wanted to make the day a holiday for the city. They succeeded. They wanted to get countless thousands of persons to march, to carry American flags, to lend the weight of their immense numbers; they wanted to make millions of people watch the spectacle. And in all these things they succeeded. But nevertheless, the demonstration was a colossal failure. And the promoters of the parade do not know that, it was!

ONLY HOLIDAY PICNIC.

The idea of the promoters of the parade was to awaken New York to the terrible dangers that lurk in not having a navy ready to "jick all creation," as Marjorie Sterrett, the schoolgirl militarist so aptly put it when she gave a dime to build a new battleship. And instead of having a vast procession of stern faced patriots, insistently demanding that we at once abandon our schools and build armor plate, New York was treated to the spectacle of 150,000 marchers on a holiday picnic; New York turned out and laughed and joked and made merry because it was a mass outpouring of the people, just as they would have turned out for a May Party; just, as Allan L. Benson said, as they would have turned out in a vast demand for oatmeal for breakfast food if such a demand had been made with sufficient inanity at carnival time.

It was on March 10th that a number of business men met in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, and decided that there was not enough passionate and spontaneous enthusiasm for preparedness in the city, and decided that the time has come for a real show of strength. So they organized a committee and were given offices rent free in that building. Now, note that fact. The Equitable building is the largest office building in the world. It is owned by the Equitable Life Insurance Co., whose controlling interest is held by that sterling and disinterested patriot, T. Coleman du Pont, he of powder fame. The du Pont powder offices are in the building, and so is the Empire Trust Co., also controlled by this patriotic son of the working class. That "Preparedness" would mean orders for millions of dollars worth of powder, of the supply of which to the Government the du Ponts have a monopoly, never entered the patriotic heads of the promoters. They were for preparedness, even if it made them rich.

Jingo Newspapers Help. From that time until the day of the parade, every single newspaper in New York with the sole and only exception of The New York Call (not including the foreign language press, of course) was a daily propaganda sheet for the parade. As the weeks wore on, lower Broadway began to assume the aspect that it has not worn since the feverish days of 1898. The flag was the most common commodity in the city. Cheap vaudeville artists made cheap applause for themselves by wearing the flag and bowing to the national anthem. "Patriotism" was the topic of the day, and patriotism was defined as anything under the sun excepting only an acquiescence in the program of the militarists.

Then began the recruiting for the parade—or rather, the conscription. The details need not concern us here. But there is the one fact that must be borne in mind. Of the 150,000 who were in line; of the 125,000 men who were in the civilian divisions—this does not include the women and militia—it is probable that not more than one tenth were really in line because they wanted to be. Not that most of them did not want to be. That will never be known. But let us take the Standard Oil Company's employees. One of their office clerks said to a friend: "If I didn't march, I'd lose my job. Not that I wouldn't march, but I wouldn't." And how many of the vast hordes of clerks, of counter jumpers, of salesmen, of workers in general, were actually in favor of the thing that they were supposed to be marching for, no one was interested enough to find out, and no one will ever learn.

Forced to March. The Call has received hundreds of letters from comrades who said that was done, the streets were littered with literature of the various militia regiments, but not with Socialist literature. The crowds took it, read it, and carried it home. It was a great, joyous, laughing picnic day. But the crowds who marched, marched because they were told to, and it was not a preparedness demonstration. And at night, at a vast mass meeting in the heart of Meyer London's district, thousands of workers shouted long and loud with approval when the speakers cried, "Not a dollar, not a man for war!" The militarist frenzy was lashed to its apogee on May 13. And it fizzled out. The people do not want to make a Prussia out of America.

NEWS NOTES OF KRUSE TOUR. Jersey City, N. J.—The Kruse meeting here in the old home town was one of the most successful ever seen in the district. Besides the decorations, consisting of hundreds of red streamers, the hundred dollar flag of this Comrade Club as well as the banners of other organizations, there was shown the popularity trophy awarded to the Comrade Club as the most popular Y. P. S. L. representative at the Rand School Labor Picnic. In this contest the Jersey Yipsels rolled up over 2100 votes while their nearest competitor, Bronx No. 1, had something over 1400. Dancing followed the lecture and in honor of the occasion refreshments were served to all. New England meetings are proving themselves the most enthusiastic of the whole trip. At Lowell, Mass., a very small newly organized league. Yet their meeting would have been a credit to even the oldest and best organizations. At Brockton, Mass., came another fine success crowd of 200 in the G. A. R. Hall and enthusiasm to lift the roof. The organization club came in like a lamb, but going out! they gave the Yipsel yell so heartily that they put the lights out. After the meeting, the Yipsels (red streamers below) almost exhausted the supply of cream. The whole contingent marched, two abreast, down the main street, and the hotel where the midnight farewells were said. At Lawrence, Mass., was formed a Yipsel crowd that could sing. And they did, both before and after the meeting. They have a splendid headquarters here on the main street and are making good use of it. Crowd of 150 and in fine spirits. One of the most hopeful features of the meeting was the presence of a large crowd from the nearby towns. The Yipsels were very popular and promising an organization of 25 members. At Lowell, Mass., a very small newly organized league. Yet their meeting would have been a credit to even the oldest and best organizations. At Brockton, Mass., came another fine success crowd of 200 in the G. A. R. Hall and enthusiasm to lift the roof. The organization club came in like a lamb, but going out! they gave the Yipsel yell so heartily that they put the lights out. After the meeting, the Yipsels (red streamers below) almost exhausted the supply of cream. The whole contingent marched, two abreast, down the main street, and the hotel where the midnight farewells were said. At Lawrence, Mass., was formed a Yipsel crowd that could sing. And they did, both before and after the meeting. They have a splendid headquarters here on the main street and are making good use of it. Crowd of 150 and in fine spirits. One of the most hopeful features of the meeting was the presence of a large crowd from the nearby towns. The Yipsels were very popular and promising an organization of 25 members.

Recipe for the "Yipsel Sundae." Vanilla cream, cherry, strawberry or any other flavor, four of whipped cream, a sprinkling of NUTS. Invented by W. F. K. at Cincinnati and used with good effect by a number of leagues.

was done, the streets were littered with literature of the various militia regiments, but not with Socialist literature. The crowds took it, read it, and carried it home.

It was a great, joyous, laughing picnic day. But the crowds who marched, marched because they were told to, and it was not a preparedness demonstration.

And at night, at a vast mass meeting in the heart of Meyer London's district, thousands of workers shouted long and loud with approval when the speakers cried, "Not a dollar, not a man for war!"

The militarist frenzy was lashed to its apogee on May 13. And it fizzled out. The people do not want to make a Prussia out of America.

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WILLIAM F. KRUSE — Director

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